COLORED NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Moderate Stend on Civil Rights.

CINCINNATI, July 4 .- A national convention of colored men of the United States to

consider the interests of the race convened

to-day at Zion Baptist Church.

Mr. Daniel A. Rudd, of this city,

who has been the leader in the

matter, announced that it was changed

from a delegate convention to a mass-meet-

ing, and that no credentials were required.

There were a hundred or more men in the

church and a few women. Mr. Rudd, in

taking the chair, said: "We need no dyna-

mite. We are willing to trust to an en-

lightened common sense and to the judg-

ment of men who must admit the justice of

our demands." He went on to name some

of the ills that affected the col-

ored race in America, and said all they asked was to be treated as well as the Indian or other races in this

country. The afternoon session was opened

by George W. Clark, an aged white man, who years ago was an "Abolition vocalist."

George H. Jackson, colored member of the

Ohio Legislature, spoke, arguing in favor of legal trials of all accused men. instead

of lynch law. A speech by Mr. Merry-

weather, of Arkansas, now a refugee in this city, told of horrors which he had witnessed in that State and which,

he said, were not told by the newspapers. He predicted that in time the negroes would turn and the Cau-

casian race would receive a baptism of

blood. Mr. Merry weather was so full of

breathings of vengeance that when his

time expired the convention refused to ex-

tend the limit. The committee on resolu-

Resolved. That we appeal to the colored peo-

GLADSTONE MAY BE PREMIER.

Large Gains Made by the Liberals in the

English Elections Yesterday.

LONDON. July 4.-If the contested elec-

tions of to-day are an indication of the

ultimate result, the next Parliament will

be overwhelmingly Liberal, and Ireland

will have home rule. Of course, to-day's

elections are not decisive. It will

take until Tuesday to teil the

establishing an Irish Parliament again in

The Guillotine as a Crime Promoter.

LONDON, July 4 .- The Paris correspond-

ent of the Times says: "A guillotine was

who was condemned to die for the murder

of the mistress of a European, was exe-onted in public amid the childish delight

of a crowd of natives. The natives consider the horrors of death lessened by the quick work of the guillotine. It is feared one result will be an extension of piracy

Earthquakes and Volcano Eruptions.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 4 .- On Saturday

strong earthquake shocks were felt here and

in Guadalajara. They were accompanied

by subterranean noises which created

much terror. Some damage was done at

Colima. There was an eruption of the

Colima volcano last night. The sub-

terranean noises have continued all day

OBITUARY.

Mej. Richard J. Falls, Who Won Renown by

Charging the Enemy at Cedar Creek.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.- Maj. Richard

Falls, a veteran of the war with Mexico

and of the rebellion, and leader of the famous charge at Cedar Creek, died last night of general debility at his home in this

Major Falls was born in Herkimer coun-

ty, New York. When the war with Mexico

broke out he enlisted in the cavalry, engaged

in several battles, and in every instance dis-

tinguished himself. Several years after

the war he went to California and engaged

in farming, and when the war of the re-

bellion broke out he again offered his serv-

ices to his country. He joined the Second California Cavalry and was sent east. He

then became connected with the First

Pennsylvania Cavalry and became major

of a battalion. At the battle of Cedar

Monntain he was under Gen. George D.

Bayard, and there made the charge on the

confederate ranks which for daring and

boldness of execution had but few equals

during the war. After he was mustered

out he returned to San Francisco, and on

the 27th of March, 1875, was appointed a

member of the police force. In a short

time he was promoted to sergeant, and in

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 8 P. M .- For Ohio and Indiana-Generally fair; slightly

For Illinois-Fair; warmer; southerly to

The indication are that fair weather will

prevail throughout the Northern States,

with slowly rising temperature; showers

Local Weather Report.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre.

7 A. M. 30.23 61 68 N'west Cloudless 0.00 7 P. M. 30.19 71 42 N'east, Cloudless 0.00

Maximum temper ature, 77; minimum temperature, 53. The following is a comparative

statement of the temperature and precipitation

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.

0.16

will continue in the Southern States.

1889 was retired on half pay.

warmer: variable winds.

westerly winds.

and brigandage."

Erecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

tions then reported as follows:

## CELEBRATED BY TAMMANY

Independence Day Observed by the Boss New York Democratic Organization.

Letters Read from Both Cleveland and Hill-No Knives Inclosed-The People of Peoria Addressed by "General" Stevenson.

## PATRIOTIC TAMMANYITES.

The Braves Celebrate the Fourth, and Listen to Letters from Cleveland and Hill, NEW YORK. July 4 .- The one-hundredand-sixteenth anniversary of American independence was celebrated on an elaborate scale this morning by the Tamanny Society, or Columbian Order, in the Fourteenth-street wigwam. Every seat in the body of the hall and in the gallery was occupied, and before Grand Sachem Thomas F. Gilroy had concluded his brief address of welcome there was not even standing room in the sisles. The private boxes were occupied by women, who displayed quite as much enthusiasm as the members themselves. On the platform were seated the prominent statesmen from the different States who were to deliver patriotic "talks." The flag of the Tammany Society floated from the roof of Tammany Hail,

ated with silk flags, the coats of arms of Promptly at 10 o'clock the sachems and other officers of the Tammany Society came upon the platform. Among these were Richard Croker and Bourke Cockran. The address of welcome and the Declaration of Independence having been presented, Sec-retary McGoldrick read the following replies to invitations to be present: BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 29.

whilst the interior was beautifully decor-

Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Grand Fachem: Dear Sir-I acknowledge, with thanks, the courtesy of an invitation to attend the celebrateresting exercises you contemplate, but I hope the celebration will be abundantly pleasan; and profitable to those who are fortunately able to participate. I believe that Independence day should be celebrated with zeal and enthusiasm by the old and young in every part of our land and in every condition of American life. No man, woman or child within the limits of Ameri-can citizenship should forget or outgrow the sentiments related to the observance of the Fourth day of July. Because there are influences and tendencies abroad which tend to the neglect of this anniversery, the valuable and patriotic efforts of the Tammany Society to res-cue it from indifference ought to be universally

applauded.

I notice that my invitation contains the declaration that the coming celebration by the society "is designed to be of exceptional significance and extended effect." I have no fear that the and extended effect." I have no fear that the design will miscarry; for I am satisfied that the Tammany Society will not lose the opportunity the occasion affords to teach that the Declaration of Independence was a movement on the part of people determined to govern themselves; that the patriotism it inspires enjoins unselfish care for our country's welfare; that political endeavor is only safe and useful when undertaken in the people's interest, and that political organization is only effective and successful when approved and trusted by an intelligent popular judgment. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

HILL SAYS NOTHING ABOUT "KNIFING." Senator David B. Hill wrote defining the power and purposes of the Democratic party. He reviewed recent political history in New York, and closed thus: "Our Course at the present time is plain. The Democracy of New York in the approaching struggle should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty to cardinal Democratic principles and the regularly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour."

Governor Flower, in closing his letter, wrote thus: "The party is fortunate in having for its standard-bearers in this great contest for the rights of the people two excellent representatives of United States principles and traditions, and under their leadership personal differences will be subordinated to party success."

Governor Horace Boise, of Iowa, wrote:

"Occupying as it does, the position of the most powerful organization of its kind on this continent, and, wielding the tremendous influence that always comes from the union of vast numbers of men, intent upon the same object, it is indeed appro-priate that on each anniversery of the Na-tion's birth your society should renew its allegiance to a government that has become the pride of every citizen of the Reevery other country in the civilized

Replies were also received from Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee; Senator Carlisle, of

Kentucky, and others. Owing to illness, the Hon. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, who was on the programme for the first of the "long talks," was unable to attend, and Hon. William Bryan, of Nebraska, was selected to fill Mr. Wilson's place. Before Mr. Bryan had a chance to say a word the patriotic crowd broke loose, and gave cheer after cheer for Grover Cleveland, D. B. Hill, Bourke Cockan and again for Cleveland.

When the uproar had subsided Mr. Bryan delivered his address. He was greeted with applause at the close. Other speakers were J. O. Pendleton, of West Virginia; Gen. H. A. Herbert, of Alabama; Hop. Owen Scott, of Illinois; Hop. S. M. White, of California; Congressman Fellows and Hop. Bourke Cochran. Wild and long-continued cheering greeted Mr Cockran, who, when he was introduced by Grand Sashem Gilroy, said: "On the eve of a great contest I regard this welcome which you have given me as a proof that you accept the assurance which I had the bouor to make for you in the Democratic convention at Chicago." |Cheers. | The speaker continued at some length to impress on his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them, in forcible terms, to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

STEVENSON AT PEORIA.

Demogracy's "Brave General" Delivers Fourth of July Oration. PEORIA, Ill., July 4.-Adlai E. Stevenson the Democratic candidate for Vice-president, was the orator of the occasion at the Fourth of July celebration here to-day.

Mr. Stevenson said:

"Fellow-citizens-I accepted with pleasure the courteons invitation of Judge Worthington and of your committee to address you to-day for the reason that I desired to meet and mingle with the people of a county which has made such a signal contribution to the material prosperity, as well as the glorious history of this great State. We celebrate to-day the 4th of July. For 116 years it has been with our people, either as colonies or as a Union, a sacred day. During all the ages to come it will stand out on the record of the world's history as the birthday of a great republic. Natious yet unborn will read with admiration and with awe of the men who on this day, in this new world, without light of experience to guide them, carved out a new government. It is not meet that this anniversary should pass unnoticed. It is not meet that this, the birthday of American liberty, should pass unheralded into his-

"One hundred and sixteen years ago thirteen American colonies, less than three millions in population, scattered along the sea-board, from New Hampshire to Georgia, without effective organization, without army or navy, unaided by wealth or foreign alliance, sudden, and forever sundered the ties which bon, d them to the mother country. Looking back at this act, from the stand-point of a century's distance, in boldness and grandeur of conception it stands unrivalled in history. It will go down all the ages in history and in song linked with the gallant struggles of all peoples in all times, for civilization and freedom. The last rempant of Poland's defenders arrayed against the hopeless odds of her oppressors, courting death rather than survive the loss of their country's ties, excite our highest admiration. while history has few brighter pages than that which tells of the last stand and glorions death of Leonidas and his Spartan band at the pass of Thermopyla. The glory of such heroism belongs exclusively to no age or country; it is a part of the common heritage of our race. Whenever and wherever in the world's history any people have struck a blow against tyranny it has been against odds and without country. it has been against odds and without count-

ing the cost. Coming down to the meeting of the Con-

Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Stevenson said: "To the imperishable honor of the singers of this declaration be it said that they did not hesitate when the dread issues of that hour were to be decided. The gospel of universal liberty had been proclaimed to the world. Boldly and unequivocally, it challenged the doctrine of the divine right of kings. The barons of England, at the point of the sword, thad wrested from an unwilling tyrant that Magna Charta, which for ages had been the palladium of English liberty. Again and again during the reign of the long line of the predecessors of George III there were efforts to restrain within bound, to limit, not to destroy the one-man power. Our Declaration of Independence solemnly announced as a self-evident truth that men are born equal. It proclaims as the cardi-nal features of the social compact, as the very corper-stone of civil government, the absolute equality of all men. What a glorious heritage is this declaration. What golden words of truth are gleaned from its pages. What lofty statesmanship is breathed in its every utterance. Well did the great commoner of England exclaim: The men who can so write, deserve to be

THE MOST IMPOSING EVENT IN HISTORY. "Fellow-citizens, the calm dignity with which this revolution was inaugurated, the ties of allegance sundered, the solemn declaration made that henceforth these colonies were to be free and independent States is one of the grandest and most imposing events in history. No bravado or violence marred the grandeur of this great act. How striking the contrast with other nations when in the throes of revolution. The history of the rebellion in England which preceded the commonwealth is a history which ends by the violent disruption of Parliament and the execution of Charles I. The oppressions and wrongs of the French people culminated in scenes of violence that caused the streets of Paris to run with blood, and the mob that ruled the hour threw down at the foot of the throne the head of a king as its gauge of

"With none of its excesses and cruelties, a spirit of earnestness; none the less, characterized the authors of the American revolution. Believing in the righteousness tion of the one-hundred-and-sixteenth anniver-sary of American independence by the Tam-many Society, on the Fourth of July next. It their fortunes, and their sacred honor to will be impossible for me to take part in the in- its success. They read the glorious consummation of their hopes in the determina-tion of the people. Prophetic were the patriotic heroes who said: 'Upon its aunual occurrence our children will celebrate it with songs of thanksgiving, with roar of eannon, with martial music, and with shouts of joy.' How strikingly has this prophecy been fulfilled.

"The declaration of independence was an important event in history, not so much because of its expression of a correct creed of human rights and correct principles of human government, but because of the important practical results by which it was followed. History is full of instances where other people have thrown off the yoke of the oppressor and attempted to maintain their liberty by self-government. But the history of these attempts is but a catalogue of sad failures, because of the lack of virtue in the people sufficient to maintain by wise legislation what they achieved by arms. The commonwealth of England was soon followed by the restoration of Charles II amidst the plaudits of the people. The people of France, after destroying the royal power, were themselves incapable of maintaining the supremacy of law by popular government. The history of some of the South American states is an illustration of the inability of the people to achieve their freedom and of their incapacity to maintain their liberty by stable government. The government, whatever its form, which fails to protect the people and property of the people, must inevitably perish. GOD'S INSTRUMENT.

"Of Washington it can truly be said that the century lately passed has not dimmed the glory of his splendid achievements. kind Providence endowed Washington with the qualties essential to successful leadership. Others failed, many grew weary by the wayside, but during the seven years struggle along the bloody pathway, from Lexington to Yorktown, this man, bearing aloft the sacred ark in which was bound up the liberties of his country, never for a moment doubted the favor of God. Who can doubt that Washington was God's instrument for the deliverance of a people and the establishment, for his own wise purpose, upon this Western con-tinent of a mighty nation. Great as he was in war, he was greater yet in peace. After four years of rest he came from Mt. Vernou by appointment of his State to preside over the deliberations of the convention to formulate the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Stevenson rapidly sketched the events preceding and leading up to the Constitution and the necessity therefor, and then said: "Gladstone, the greatest living British statesman, has well said: The American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.' Truly did Lord Brougham declare Washington to have been 'the wisest man any country or age had produced.' Was it Macaulay who declared Washington and his compeers 'nobles by the right of an earlier inheritance and priests by the imposition of a mightier hand!" position of a mightier hand?" Mr. Stevensson then spoke of the splendid achievements of our country during its first century and said: "We are rapidly approaching the masterful hour when, withn the borders of this commonwealth-in Chicago, itself the marvel of the age-will be celebrated the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. I do not hesitate to say that in all that constitutes true grandeur no event comparable to this has occurred in any land or any age. To Chicago—a single lifetime ago, a hamlet; now the metropolis of the Westernworldwill be gathered the products of the sea, of the soil, of the loom, of the mine-aye, the products of the brain of all lands and chimes-and to these garnered treasures, wrought out by hand and brain during centuries of toil, nations will pay tribute. It will be an exposition which marks the matchless progress of a people, no less than

the discovery of a continent.

"But what of the future of our Republic?
As it was permitted the great leader of Israel to view, though not to enter the promised land, so may we, with the eye of faith and in the light of history, see this favored land as it will appear when another century shall have added to its people, its treasures, and its beauty. State after State will have sprung into being: cities yet unborn will be the marts of busy trade; vessels laden with the commerce of the world will cover our navigable waters; plains and forests will have been made to blossom as the rose; the railroad and telegraph will have wrought wonders in the social elevation of this great people. The realization will be more glorious than prophet could have predicted or the wildest fancy have

portrayed. "To-day, fellow-citizens, enjoying liberty in the largest degree in this favored land. our thoughts turn to unfortunate Ireland. the ancestral home of so many of our countrymen. Oppressed by merciless ex-actions, with cruel laudlordism, the heritage of each succeeding generation, yet struggling against odds for a larger meas-ure of freedom, Ireland challenges at once our sympathy and admiration. May we not believe that the morning of a brighter day is soon to dawn on the gallant people, and that the fruits of centuries of suffering will be to them individual freedom and

"We have entered now upon the second century of our national life. God grant that we and those who succeed us may not prove unworthy of those who have gone before: that we may not be unmindful of the sublime lesson of the past; that we may be assured that the bright sun which ushers in the second centennial of the Republic will look down upon a people who celebrate this day with their hearts grateful to God: that those who gnarded and strengthened it will be counted worthy to be panied with those who founded this

government." It Was a Democratic Lie.

PITTSBURG, July 4.-Chris L. Magee, the West Pennsylvania Republican leader, de-nies the report published in some of the Eastern papers that President Harrison had requested him to come home and induce the iron-masters to recede from the stand taken in the wage question. He says the labor troubles were not mentioned during any of his interviews with the President.

New York Excursion Tickets Good Returning Until Sept. 15.

The Pennsylvania lines, on July 5, 6 and 7.
will sell excursion tickets from Indianapolis to knows
New York at the rate of \$15.00 for the round plans. tinental Congress in Independence Hall, | trip, which will be good returning until Sept. 15.

A GREAT FOURTH OF JULY

Governor Chase Addressed the Largest Crowd Eyer Gathered in Mitchell.

Celebrations in Two States Witnessed by Vast Crowds, Resulting in Several Casualties and a Few Fatalities.

WHERE GOV. CHASE CELEBRATED. Largest Crowd Ever Seen in Mitchell Was There to Hear Him.

frecial to the Indianapolis Journal. MITCHELL, Ind., July 4.-One of the largest crowds that was ever in Mitchell assembled here to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independ ence. The town was decorated in gay colors, with arches, bunting and flags. Hon. D. H. Ellison was manager of ceremonies. Rev. Van Duyne made an oration in the morning, and Governor Chase was present and made a patriotic address in the after-noon, holding the complete attention of the vast audience for over an hour.

Havoe by a Gunpowder Explosion. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VALPARAISO, Ind., July 4.- The Fourth was celebrated here to-day by a parade in the forenoon, followed by speeches by ex-Congressman De Motte and others. Hose Company No. 1, of the Valparaiso fire department, won first money of \$100 in the firemen's tournament. Lynn Mudge, of this city, won first money in the bicvoice race. There was a balloon ascension and parachute drop, and Company B, First Regiment, of Chicago, gave an exhibition drill on the public square, followed to-night with a display of fire-works. The usual number of accidents happened, the most serious being an explosion of gunpowder, severely burning a fifteen-year-old boy, and the bursting of a small cannon, demolishing the glass in one of the business houses.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., July 4.—The event of the day in Wabash was the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonie Temple this afternoon. The parade was formed, consisting of mounted police, Patriarchs Militant in uniform, Knights of Maccabes, G. A. R., German Benevolent Association, bands and citizens' carriages. After marching through the principal streets of the city the columns halted at the temple, and the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed, after which Mortimer J.

an address. Balloon Ascended Out of Sight.

Nye, grand master of the State, delivered

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS. Ind., July 4.—The P. O. S. of A. of this city celebrated the Fourth with imposing ceremonies. There was a large crowd witnessed the demonstrations. One feature of the day was a balloon accension, the aeronaut going out of sight. The as-cent was almost perpendicular. The bal-loon came down within two miles from the starting point.

Celebrated with Two Ball Games. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 4.—The Fourth of July was observed as a holiday in this city more than for many years. Business of every kind was entirely suspended. There were two games of base-ball, one in the forenoon between Noblesville and the Straw-board nine, in which Noblesville won. In the afterneon the Sheridan team played the Noblesville club.

Celebration at Brazil. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

BRAZIL, Ind., July 4.- The Fourth of July celebration here to-day was the largest ever witnessed in the city. The industrial parade comprised a representation of nearly every business conducted in the city. Several thousand people congregated at the fair ground this afternoon, and speeches were made by Mayor McCullogh, E. S. Holliday and others. The Day at Eaton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EATON, Ind., July 4.-More than two thousand people celebrated the Fourth at this place to-day. The programme was under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. It included music and recitations, and an address by Mrs. J. R. Nichols, of Indian-

BLEW HIS HEAD TO PIECES.

Result of a Young Man Loading Up a Hub of a Wheel and Firing It.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 4.—Early this morning, six miles west of here, occurred | recently imported into Annam for the exean accident which resulted in the death of cution of criminals. A young Annamite, regret that his health and financial condia fourteen-year-old son of Charles Sloane, of Gridley. Mr. Sloane and his son. together with a party of young people from Gridley, were spending the day on the banks of the Mackinaw, near the Gregory Church. The boy thought he would celebrate by filling the hub of an old carriage-wheel with powder and exploding it. He attached a fuse and lighted it, and stepped behind a tree. Thinking it had gone out he looked around the tree. and just at that moment it exploded and a fragment of the bub struck him in the head, tearing away part of his skull and scattering his brains. The body was taken to Gridley, where it will be buried.

Oration by Judge Schofield. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Casey, Ill., July 4 .- The rains of Sunday made the celebration of the glorious Fourth all that could be wished for as to weather. The events drew out fully six thousand people. During the morning's exercises the Woman's Relief Corps presented a handsome flag to the Casey public school. which now floats to the breeze, Miss Daisy Wall making the presentation speech. The programme was further carried out by speeches from Revs. Brown, Burchitt, Davis and Wilkinson and the oration of the day by Supreme Judge Schofield, of Marshall. The Declaration of Independence was read by Philip R. Lee. Music was furnished by the Casey Cornet Band.

Fourth of July Casualties.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DECATUR, Ill., July 4.-The only son of William T. Roberts was killed by an electrie car to-day. Frank Ogee, aged sixtyfive, was knocked down by a street car and lost an arm. Fred Sanders blew off one hand by the discharge of a musket, and a small boy had one eye put out.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Edward and George Schmidt, aged, repectively, fifteen and eleven years William Harrison, aged seventeen years, and Peter Leo Tolu, aged twenty years, were drowned Sunday by the swamping of a ferry-boat in the Spring Gardens, off the foot of Hanover street, Baltimore.

Mrs. General Newberry, wife of Congress-man Newberry, is dangerously ill at Chicago. General Newberry is somewhere in the East, but repeated telegrams have failed to locate him. Mrs. Newberry's serious illness dates from last Thursday. though she has been an invalid for years. At Chicago, on Sunday, six-year-old An-

nie Weber was instantly killed by a bullet from a cannon which was discharged by boys. The boys were celebrating the advent of Independence day, and loaded the cannon with pebbles, nails, leaden bullets, etc. Charles Koeppener, who fired the cannon, is in jail.

Armour Had Nothing to Say. CHICAGO, July 4 .- P. D. Armonr was seen to-night regarding the story that he had informed W. J. Campbell that he [Campbell] would have to decline the appointment as chairman of the Republican national committee if he desired to continue as counsel for Armour & Co. Mr.

Armour said: "I have not got anything to say on the subject. You must see Mr. Cus-ter, Mr. Campbell's partner, about that." Excess or deficiency since July 1 —31
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 —122 "But Mr. Custer is quoted as saying he knows nothing about Mr. Campbell's "Well, Mr. Custer is Mr. Campbell's part-

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Forecast Officer.

JUDGE GRESHAM IN TOWN ner, and I guess he knows as much about it as anybody. Anyhow, I have nothing to

Mr. Custer left the city Saturday night, and it was stated at his residence that he His Visit Fails to Throw Any New Light would not return until to-morrow morning. on the People's Party Candidacy.

Gathering at Cincinnati That Tokes a Very Dr. J. A. Houser, After an Interview with the Jurist, Telegraphs to Omaha that He Will Accept a Unanimous Nomination.

> Judge Walter Q. Gresham was in the city yesterday forenoon, on his way home to Chicago. He arrived Sunday night, at midnight, from Lanesville, where he had attended the funeral of his brother, Col.

Benjamin Q. A. Gresham. The announcement, yesterday morning, in the press dispatches from Omaha that the talk of Gresham had been revived in the People's party convention, in spite of the Judge's emphatic and unequivocal declaration that he would not accept, and the further statement that a committee was on its way to attempt to induce him to reconsider his determination made Judge Gresham's presence an incident of unusual interest. Judge Gresham stopped at the Grand Hotel. Before he was up there were inquiries for him at the hotel office, and upon his appearance he was surrounded by friends and was besieged by politicians and news-paper reporters for some additional expression as to his attitude toward the nom-ination which the People's party ap-peared determined to thrust upon him. Judge Gresham refused to be interviewed at any length. To queries as to what his position was he said that he had said all he had to say; that there was no reading between the lines.
Being asked if he knew that a committee was en route to try and induce a reconsideration of his decision, Judge Gresham said he knew nothing beyond what he had

Resolved. That we appeal to the American people in the imperial name of justice. The problem to be solved is not a negro problem. seen in the morning papers. During his stay here the Judge was very busy receiving friends and attending to business The so-called negroes are scarcely one-tenth of matters. He left at noon for Chicago. The last man to sound of the people of this country. They are power-less to solve any problem, but they may again be the victims of the Nation's injustice and the occasion of the Nation's condemnation. We ask nothing of you in earned, to dwell safely in our own homes, to pursue our vocations in peace, to be granted a fair and equal opportunity in the race of life, to be protected under the law, and to be judged ac-Assoon as Dr. Houser learned of Gresham's

presence in Indianapolis, knowing that a committee from the Omaha convention was on its way to see him, he telegraphed cording to the law. We appeal to you against murder and violence, against robbery and extortion, against hasty and cruel judgments, against fierce mobs that outrage our people and desolate their homes. Henry Vincent, editor of the Non-Conformist, for authority to sound the Judge and make one more effort to prevail upon him to consent to the use of his name. In reply, Dr. Houser received this message from Mr. Vincent:

ple in every part of our land to bear in mind that their prosperity and advancement in civil rights and political influence will depend upon themselves; that the consideration given them will be in proportion to their own good conduct and spproved good character. For this reason we appeal to them to practice industry, that they may prove their own capacity to sustain themselves; to practice economy and sobriety, that they may out of their own savings, secure a fair measure of independence; to be patient and respectful, orderly, law-abiding and honest, that they may win the reputation of desirable neighbors and good citizens. "By all means yes. A committee is en route expecting to meet Judge Gresham in Chicago to-night. The convention is being held for their reply. Were he here he could not and would not refuse."

Armed with this evidence of authority to negotiate Dr. Houser found Judge Gresham at the Grand Hotel a half hour before his departure. Dr. Houser's interview with Judge Gresham became terview with Judge Gresham became invested with a sensational interest when an Associated Press dispatch Resolved. That the interests of the colored people require the establishment of a military academy where colored youth may acquire a thorough tactical and engineering education. That Washington city is best suited for the location of such an institution of learning, and that this project is respectfully submitted to the thoughtful consideration of the loyal and patriotic people of the United States. from Omaha yesterday afternoon an-nounced the receipt of a telegram from Houser which ran thus: "Gresham will not decline if nominated upanimously."

Dr. Houser talked freely to a Journal reporter last evening about this conversation with Judge Gresham, in which it was made to appear that the latter had consented to accept a unanimous nomination.

To the Journal Dr. Houser said: "I called upon Judge Gresham twenty minntes or a half hour before
his train left. Having showed
him the telegram from Vincent above I
asked him if he did not feel a deep moral
obligation to accept this call, which came
with such apparent unanimity. Judge
Gresham replied that his financial condition and his health forbade his acceptance
of the nomination.

of the nomination. "I said to him that the financial objection could be remedied within twenty-four hours after he had accepted the nomination. To this he replied that even if he should be a candidate he would accept no financial help, not even his campaign ex-

of to-day point to a tidal-wave sweeping Mr. Gladstone into the premiership and "I said to Judge Gresham that if he would consent to take the nomina-College Green. If the results continue to avtion that we would make the greatest campaign, and he would make the greatest race ever made by a third party in the history of this country; that we would give him the Northwest and much of the South. To this he replied that erage as to-day the epitaph of Emmett may soon be written and Ireland take her place among the nations of the earth. The bat-tle has not been won, but it has been well begun, and Liberals every-where are rejoicing over the results so this would be no special inducement; that if he could be would make the race for far achteved. The total results are: Elected, 95; Conservatives, 49; Liberals, 89; Liberal-Unionists, 7. The Liberals have gained 11 seats, the Torics 2 and their allies, the Liberal-Unionists, have gained 1 seat. The net gain for the Liberal party and Irieh Home Rule is therefore 8 seats. principle's sake, even though there were but a few of us.

didacy would be a greater blessing than anything that had occurred since the surrender of Lee; that it would wipe out the sectional strife between the North and South and mark the beginning of an era of good feeling.
"To this sentiment the Judge gave his assent, and expressed a desire that faction-

al strife might cease, and again expressed tion were such that he could not answer the summons. "Then I put to Judge Gresham this question: 'If you were nominated unanimously by the Omaha convention, would you de-

"To this he smiled, extended his hand and replied: 'It is train time and I must "As he walked down the hotel steps, I said to him, 'I am going to telegraph this to Omaha, and you will have to either accept or decline.' I do not know whether he heard me or not. He did not turn or reply, but he must have heard me. The impression I got from Judge Gresham was that if he was nominated unanimously he would accept, and so I telegraphed the Omaha convention."

Last night Dr. Houser received a telegram from Omaha asking for particulars of his interview with Gresham. He replied, giving the above in substance.

Gresham and the Committee.

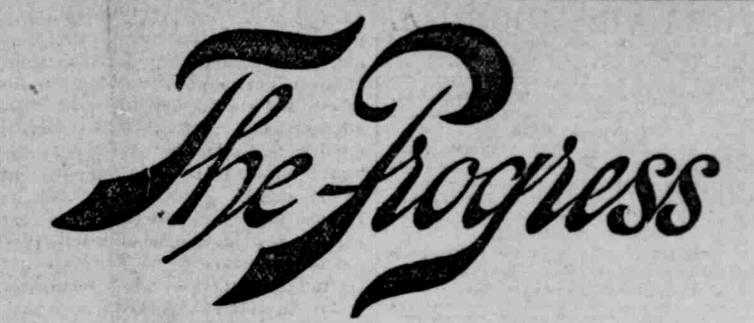
CHICAGO, July 4.- The committee appointed by the Peoples' party at Omaha to interview Judge Gresham and find out whether he would accept a nomination for the presidency at the hands of that party, registered at the Sherman House to-day. John Devlin was assigned a room, but A. J. Streeter and Judge Orr registered under assumed names and only remained at the hotel for dinner. The committee met Judge Gresham at his home on Prairie avneue at 5 o'clock. The conference lasted two hours, and at its close, while the com-mittee would say nothing, it was under-stood that its mission had been in vain. "We have decided," said Mr. John Devlin. "to say nothing except to the convention at Omaha, but I will confide to you that Gen. Weaver will be the next candidate of the People's party for the presidency. I can say nothing more at present." After Judge Gresham had conferred with the committee he was shown the telegram from J. A. Houser, read in the Omaha convention, saying he would accept the nomination if 'it was unanimons. Judge Gresham said he saw Dr. Houser when he Judge Gresham) left Indianapolis, about 2 o'clock; that the Doctor asked him if he would accept the People's party nomination, and he referred him to his dispatch of last Saturday, which the Doctor said he had read. The Judge also told the Doctor he had nothing to add to that dispatch, and that he had not changed his mind since sending it. He did not tell the Doctor he

What Gresham Said at Corydon. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

would accept under any circumstances.

CORYDON, Ind., July 4.-While here to attend the funeral of his brother, Judge W. Q. Gresham talked freely in regard to his refusal to accept the presidential nomination at the bands of the People's party, "When Bob Ingersoll becomes a Christian and Ben Butler forgives his enemies," he said, "I will consider the matter of accepting a nomination on other than the Republican ticket." The report that he refused the nomination on account of ill health is not true, as he said he was never in better health in his life than at present.

Marion Club Reception. The Marion Club will give an informal reception this evening at its parlors on Ohio street. Governor Chase and the other resident candidates on the State ticket will be present. Music will be rendered by Cameron's orchestra, and every body will be made welcome.



THIS WEEK WE WILL SELL YOU

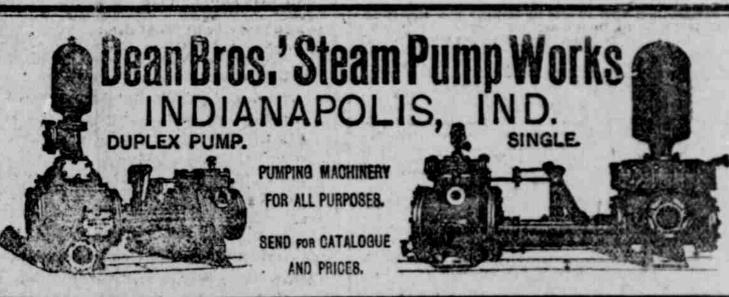
Our finest Tailor-made Pants go into this Judge Gresham as to the People's party nomination before his departure for Chicago was Dr. J. A. Houser, of this city, the People's party candidate for Lieutenant-governor of Indiana.

sale. Fine imported Worsteds and Cassimeres, worth \$8, \$7 and \$6, go for \$4.39. None re-

## Red Letter Suit Sale

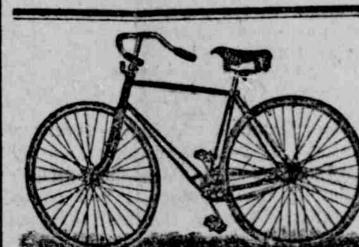
Commences to-day. Every Suit in our house marked down to a price less than actual cost to manufacture. We have too many Light-weight Suits, and intend to make the price move them. Old price in black figures; cut price in red figures.





M°ELWAINE-RICHARDS Successors to J. B. McElwaine & Co. and Geo. A. RICHARDS.

62 and 64 West Maryland St. TELEPHONE 753.



Our RIDING-SCHOOL is the finest in the State.

All purchasers taught free of charge. ETORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9. PAYMENTS OR CASH CF Call or send for catalog. Agents wanted in all

HAY & WILLETS, 70 N. Penn. St., OPP. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

BICYCLES: -\$100-



FOR LADIES and GENTS. The most popular line of wheels manu-factured in Indiana. For sale only by

116 and 118 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis. Agents wanted in every town in Indiana.

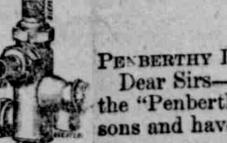




The Bicycle is the poor man's friend. (So are we.) It is his horse, buggy, harness and doctor in one. With its reasonable use no man need to retire from business broken down at fifty. Riding is far more delirious than sawing wood, and has more scenery in it. To-day a LADIES TELEGRAM in wine color. Call promptly it. To-day a LAD!ES TELEGRAM in wine color. Call promptly to see it. It is a beauty. Strongest and Lightest made. Already sold. Full line of "Telegrams." "James," "Keatings," "Union 2:10," "Reform," "Monarch," "Remington," "Humber and others, in any tire. Phens. guaranteed, Telegram Racernext week. Ladies wheels, \$60, \$75, \$90, \$100 to \$160. Write for what you want. Repairs the very best. Second-hands; some only ridden a week.

MINER & HUNTER

92. 96 North Meridiau. In shadow of the Monument



Office of GAAR, SCOTT & CO. RICHMOND, IND., May 22, 1892-PENBERTHY INJECTOR WORKS, Detroit, Mich .: Dear Sirs-In reply to yours of the 15th inst., we have put sons and have given the very best of satisfaction.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO.

Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 Per Annum

Yours, truly,